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THE MICHIGAN FRAUD

The Rightful Delegates Seated by the Convention.

Don Dickinson's Scheme Proved of No Avail—Two Great Addresses Made Yesterday.

Chicago, July 8.—(Special)—This was Michigan's day. Fifteen thousand people, divided into two great forces, shouted themselves hoars over the Badger state.

The issue from the silver point of view was the rejection of the threat of a state, and from that of the gold men, was the maintenance of the idea that Michigan's affairs belonged to Michigan alone and that even if fraud had been committed it was none of the business of the national convention, so long as the credentials of the state's authority to participate bore the seal of the party organization of the state.

It was an interesting question and a somewhat novel one. It was charged, and not denied, that an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the state convention were instructed specifically for silver. It was shown that by marvelous system of manipulation this instructed majority had fallen prey to the army of the federal office holders which took possession of the convention and, in defiance of the instructions of the party primaries, had chosen a majority of gold men to the national convention and locked the whole delegation with the key of the unit rule.

Acting upon the basis of fraud clearly proven, the convention today seated the contesting delegations from two districts, thus giving the silver men the majority of the delegation and placing Michigan in the silver states.

The two-thirds rule figured extensively in the discussion. One side charged that the proposition was nothing more nor less than to give the silver men an indisputed two-thirds of the convention, and the other side declared that the vote of Michigan was not necessary to insure a two-thirds vote for a straightforward free coinage nomination for president, and resting its case on the broad ground that the sealing of a state should not be approved by the convention. Results will demonstrate the truth of the last contention, for the final roll call will show that silver has more than two-thirds of the convention without the vote of Michigan.

The dissension overshadowed everything else today and the question of the choice of the candidate for president is involved in greater doubt tonight than it has ever been, notwithstanding the fact that the balloting will begin tomorrow.

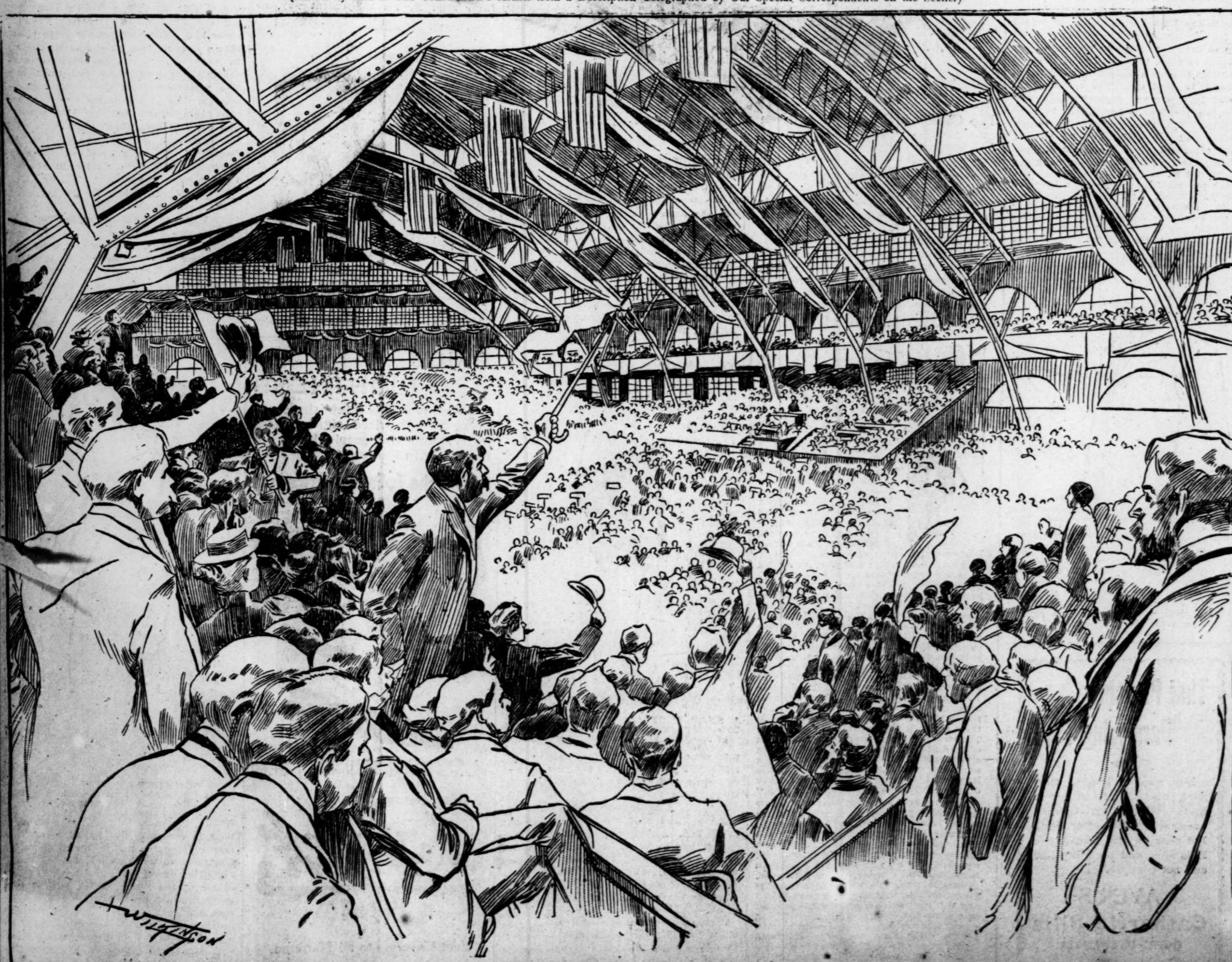
Two historic addresses were delivered today, during the interval in which the great audience awaited the report of the credentials committee. One was that of Governor Altgeld and the other that of George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, and ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, responded to calls and made great addresses, but when Williams raised a voice of protest from the east against the deadly work of the single gold standard he struck a key which fired the audience and which left a lasting impression. He put an effective quietus to the indiscreet tendency of extremists on both sides to draw sectional lines on the currency question, and those who know say that he voices a sentiment which will find a hearty echo in the east. He spoke as an investor, and Altgeld for the great army of producers, and the two addresses, differing in premise and yet identical in conclusion, are among the most notable incidents of the convention.

There will be no bolt, and notwithstanding the heavy strain of the day there is a better feeling all along the line tonight than there has been for two days. Tomorrow will be an eventful day, for it will make the platform and it may give the party its candidates.

CLARK HOWELL.

SPIRITED SCENE IN THE CONVENTION HALL DURING YESTERDAY'S EXERCISES.

(Drawn by One of The Constitution's Artists from a Description Telephoned by Our Special Correspondents on the Scene.)



BITS OF GOSSIP.

Chicago, July 8.—(Special)—Speculation continues to hold a strong hand in the democratic national convention. In fact the influence of speculation has spread beyond mere presidential booms and intricate situations. Speculation is rampant. The Chicago man attempted to corrupt convention tickets. The price was put at \$5 per ticket. Now there are several thousand tickets that can be had for the nominal sum of 50 cents.

But the Chicago man continues to hold his head up. He exclaims to the possible purchaser, "Any tickets for sale?" thus lending the idea of demand. And the Chicago man is speculating in tickets on the Illinois Central. He is speculating in sandwiches and sets you speculating as to where the lemonade is. The real sour lemonade is. Tomorrow he may speculate, with an emphasis on the late as far as convention tickets are concerned.

There were 12,000 people in the convention hall this evening. That they were there is due altogether to the patience of those who are most intent in their desire to watch president making.

The Chicago police have failed in their efforts to handle the crowds and the other accommodations have been in fine condition. Even the patriotic Chicago papers had said all the truth, so palpable was the misapprehension of force, so palpable the presence of ignorance on the part of the police as to their proper duty.

Then the acoustics of the convention hall has failed to prove satisfactory. This is indicated when the Boles course after all, a gold man, said:

"Within a very few minutes—less than half an hour—there had sprung into existence, like so many toads, several thousand loud cornucopias through which vibrated words that promised a future of plenty."

"It is this way," Mr. Mullinax said, "in that ratio of yours after all," a gold man, said, "that I am this morning. Both his eyes were black and his countenance otherwise bruised. He had been fighting; that is, he had been fought. He said that it all came about very naturally. The other man was an adherent of Free Silver."

"I hit him once," said the gold man, "and he hit me—well, you know what your ratio is."

Mr. Mullinax consented that I should interview him today. He is chairman of the Oregon delegation. A great many persons have never heard of Oregon. A great many more persons can't recall ever having heard of Oregon mentioned. However, Mr. Mullinax is here with a boom—Sylvester Pennoyer's boom—and he declares that Pennoyer should be canonized. Mr. Mullinax is a sincere man. He says that Pennoyer is essentially the man, as well as traditionally the proper person to accept the democratic nomination.

"It is this way," Mr. Mullinax chirped cordially. "Oregon is the man. His name bears out. Open a book to hear Penn is an old Chalupatapic word for man. Now observe—do you follow?—Pennoyer; dissolved, ends here for the man.

"Tell you, sir, he is popular. There are again prophetic and Pennoyer's rhyme that is, they flatterate. He is for woman suffrage in every state where the men are in the majority. Pennoyer, sir, is perfect."

Thus Mr. Mullinax, convinced that he knew my convictions, marched to new meadow.

There was an eloquent speech made at the morning session by George Frederick Williams, of Massachusetts. Delegate Williams married a daughter of Henry Wardsworth Longfellow.

JULIAN HARRIS.

IT WAS ONLY A BIG BLUFF

The Gold Standard Men Did Not Bolt the Convention

WHEN DICKINSON'S MEN LOST

And the Silver Delegation from Michigan Was Seated.

BLAND HAS GAINED VOTES

But After the First Ballot He May Drop Some.

TODAY'S DOINGS MAY TELL THE TALE

Of Who Will Carry the Democratic Banner—The Platform To Be Presented This Morning.

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 8.—(Special)—A nomination may be made tomorrow. Bland has gained today and is now leading by such a good majority that there may be a suspense to him which will decide who is the winner. The Georgia delegation veered out of the Boles course today and decided to give their twenty-six votes to Bland on the first ballot.

After that all depends on circumstances. Other delegations, like the Georgia, are not enthusiastically for Bland, yet for him as a resting place on the first ballot, this feeling among many delegations may carry Bland so near a nomination on the first ballot that the necessary votes will go to him on the second.

In the way of this stands the declaration on the part of the McLean people, from Ohio, and the Boles people, from Illinois, that Bland shall not be nominated. And Senator Hill says the gold vote will go to Bland because of the silver candidates he thinks Bland least likely to win. Of all the silver candidates, the gold people are most likely to go to McLean. At first this phalanx of 300 votes will go to no man. The New York, New Jersey and Connecticut delegations declare they will not vote at all on candidates.

Thus to nominate Bland, the silver men

must go to him unanimously. If McLean and the Boles managers hold out Bland can't be nominated. If they weaken Bland will be nominated.

Was Only a Bluff.

The threats of the goldbugs to bolt if the convention underwrote the four Michigan gold men made the delegation silver thereby proved to be only a bluff. After a four hours' contest, ending at 9 o'clock tonight, the convention, by 553 to 360 changed the Michigan delegation from a gold one to a silver one by unseating four delegates and substituting four silver ones. The more conservative silver leaders were opposed to such radical action to gain a full two-thirds majority of the convention, but the mass of delegates are firm in the determination to run the convention in their own way and they are doing it.

As the convention now stands, both the Nebraska and Michigan delegations are silver with the unit rule. This result was reached after the convention had resolved itself to a howling, but good-natured, mob for hours.

The gold men attempted to pack the great convention hall, which seats 30,000 people. Their attentions were centered upon David B. Hill, for whom they evidenced the most rabid enthusiasm, keeping up a continuous cheer for him for fifteen minutes, when he rose to cast New York's vote against seating the Michigan silver delegates. The silver audience retaliated by a half hour's cheering when the vote was announced.

But They Didn't Go Out.

Then it was that every eye in the great crowded convention hall was turned upon the New York delegation to see if Hill and Whitney would lead them out, but they did not; they sat coldly in their seats, accepting the result as they will do all through the convention, whatever it does. The platform will use no gold; if any comes it will be over the candidates. The platform will be put through after two hours' speech making tomorrow morning, then balloting for candidates beginning when the vote was announced.

The convention may end its labors tomorrow night. If not, it will be Saturday before a nomination can be made.

E. W. B.

TILLMAN ON CLEVELAND.

When the Committee on Resolutions Reports He Will Talk.

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 8.—When the report of the committee on resolutions is made to the convention a minority report will be also presented endorsing the financial policy of the Cleveland amendment that Senator Tillman will offer an amendment and address the convention upon it for fifty minutes. Senator Tillman's amendment is in these words: "We denounce the administration of President Cleveland and condemn the financial and political policies from those principles which are cherished by all liberty loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by the representatives in congress. The affirmative power has been used to subdue the press to debase congress and to overawe and control citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights as voters. A notorious despotism has thus sought to be established in the ruins of the republic. We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plan of the last administration by Senator Tillman, Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to plain meaning of English words and as being an attempt to fill the nation with the severest censure. The result of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to reflect credit obtained by the country and at the option of the government and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the government are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment."

COINAGE OF BOTH GOLD AND SILVER—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

AGAINST BOND ISSUES IN TIME OF PEACE—We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemn the trafficking in banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

A REVENUE TARIFF—We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

KEEP OUT FOREIGN PAUPERS—We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

DENOUNCE REPUBLICAN PROFILIGACY—We denounce the profigate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriation of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toll are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production.

We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which benefits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL-INTERFERENCE UNCONSTITUTIONAL—We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners,

HERE'S THE PLATFORM

On Which True Democracy Will Make Its Fight—It Will Be Adopted Today.

The following is the platform as finally agreed upon by the committee on resolutions to be submitted to the convention when the report is called for:

PREAMBLE—We, the democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observances of the constitutional limitations. During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of government power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teaching the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

MONEY QUESTION—Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or the approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

OPPOSED TO THE GOLD STANDARD—We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

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and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of its debtors. We approve the refusal of the fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill and denounce the efforts of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

AS TO PENSIONS—Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions, that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

NEW STATES—We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

The democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

WE RECOMMEND that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA—We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

TENURE OF OFFICE—We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term for the presidential office.

IMPROVE WATERWAYS—The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states cheap and easy transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to need aid from the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

SUBMITTED—Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

GEORGIA FOR SILVER DICK

Her Twenty-Six Votes Will Be Cast for Bland

ON THE FIRST BALLOT TODAY

But After That It Is Not Known Where They Will Go.

ALABAMA STICKS TO BOIES

Mr. Tomlinson Denies the Story That the Delegation Will Vote for Bland.

THE BRYAN BOOM IS STILL IN SIGHT

The Nebraskan Has Many Friends and They Are Hard at Work for Him.

CHICAGO, July 8.—(Special)—Georgia made up her mind in the presidential race today and walked into the noisy camp of Mr. Bland.

One ballot of the delegation settled it. Two candidates were voted for—Boies and Bland. The vote stood 7 for the former to 17 for the latter.

Everybody was late getting breakfast in Chicago this morning, and the Georgia meeting was an hour late. These conventions make people lead fast lives and the Georgians were up listening to bands as late as 2 o'clock this morning.

The meeting was held at the Coliseum at



"DOC" FINLEY OF OHIO. He Believes the Convention Should Nominate John McLean.

10 o'clock. The secretary took the ballot. Some of the members were absent, but a full vote was cast.

Georgia's action is binding only for the first ballot. After that another caucus will be held. Georgia may try Boies after a few ballots, or she may continue to vote for Bland. But Georgia is not so strong for Bland that she won't break away from him to go to Boies or some other good man.

The Georgia delegates are not much in their preferences and they want to see the convention settle upon some good man.

and name him, and she will fall quickly into line.

ALABAMIAN DENIES STORY. The Alabama delegates are much perturbed tonight over a story in one of the afternoon papers which says that they will bolt Boies for Bland after the first ballot. John W. Tomlinson, one of the leaders of the Alabamians, denies the story emphatically. He says Boies is Alabama's first choice and she will do her best to nominate him.

Tennessee has gone to Bland and it was said this afternoon that North Carolina would give her vote to ex-Governor Clark.

Kentucky goes for Blackburn, and South Carolina for Teller.

Louisiana is for Bland.

So it will be seen that the south is not a unit in the choice for president.

There is much talk of Stevenson tonight. It is said that the Illinois delegation will

be for him, and she will fall quickly into line.

DAVENPORT'S IDEA OF HILL. The New York Journal artist must have caught him in a sad moment.

We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debt or made receivable in dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States.

Up to date the repeal of the state bank tax gets no place in the platform. There is opposition to such a declaration, and it will probably be shut out. The truth of the matter is, a western popular sentiment of strong proportions has gotten into the platform. That will probably be largely struck out tomorrow, but it is not thought probable that a straight declaration for the repeal of the state bank tax will be made.

Over the platform tomorrow a vigorous fight is promised. As it was reported today by the committee it is not satisfactory to many of the delegations. The silver men will, perhaps, settle their differences in committee. If they do not there will be go over until tomorrow.

From the standpoint of spectacle, oratory and noise today's steady stream of eloquence flooded the hall all day and exciting scenes were constantly being enacted.

The platform and credentials committees were not ready to report this morning and

Senators Hill and Tillman were ready to march upon the platform for the greatest speeches of the convention, but the exciting Michigan contest had been prolonged until too late. Some of the expected had to go over until tomorrow.

From the standpoint of spectacle, oratory and noise today's steady stream of eloquence flooded the hall all day and exciting scenes were constantly being enacted.

The packed section called for Hill continuously, and would not be silenced until he Blackman was announced. The Kentuckian went upon the stand and made a ringing address. He was cheered at every pause, and when he left the stand the ovation was tremendous.

Tillman gets nearly all the time of the silver men. By his independent way, he

was a little ruffled when he heard what programme was.

"You fellows have got no right to make up a programme without consulting some body," he said.

He wanted an hour and a half. He was finally given fifty minutes. Jones will be ten minutes, and Bryan twenty.

That Tillman will make lively use of

the platform was

At this time the

WASH HUB The Chicago Post Whitman

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delay was that they were then in caucus on the momentous question whether or not they should attend any more sessions.

Called To Order.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock the temporary chairman called the convention to order and announced that its proceedings would be opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas Edward Green, rector of Grace

Church, as it appeared alongside the chairman, was greeted with cheers, to which he responded by saying he did not come here to make a speech, but to assist in nominating a president and preparing a platform which would be acceptable to people. He was listened to with attention and proceeded to discuss the cause of the existing conditions of distress which he summarized as the combined action of the moneyed interests of the world to make money dear and property also later.

Mr. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, was next called upon, and was greeted with a cry of "Three cheers for George Williams." He combated the assertion that the seat of the empire had been transferred from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi valley. The seat of empire was in all the states of the union, and the battle being waged was for the restoration of the rights of the states. He begged there might be no other kind of sectionalism heard in this convention. The proposal was not to transfer the seat of empire from the east to the west, but to transfer the control of the treasury and of our money and mines from Lombard street to the centers of industry in the United States. (Loud cheers.)

Partial Report on Credentials.

At this point—1 o'clock p.m.—the chair announced a partial report of the committee on credentials, recommending that each of the affidavits and the District of Columbia be granted six votes. Some after careful comparison of the credentials as returned by the national committee, they found all of them correct, except those from the state of Nebraska and Michigan. In regard to Nebraska, the chair was pleased to report that the delegates headed by Hon. J. J. Bryan should be admitted to seats. In regard to Michigan they asked further.

The motion to adopt the report was de-

clared carried by a *viva voce* vote, a demand for a roll call, which was at first

SENATOR GRAY OF DELAWARE.
He Is One of the Ablest Men in the Gold Camp.

crowded galleries. Senator Daniel of Virginia, was in the chair as temporary chairman.

The section assigned to the New York delegation was, however, an exception to the general rule, very few of the members of that delegation being present. Senator

McLaurin and he appealed with confidence to their sense of justice and fairness. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Taylor, of Arkansas, a member of the committee on credentials, argued in favor of Governor McLaurin, of Mississippi, another member of the committee on credentials, gave a history of the election of delegates in Michigan, asserting that there was a clear majority of democratic voters in that state in favor of silver; so that when they were issued their will, or to stifle the purpose of that majority of democrats. He spoke of the orders issued from Washington to federal office holders in Michigan to carry that state at all hazards to gold, and said that it was a question for the convention to decide whether the men who represented the majority of the democracy of that state were to be driven out of the convention.

Object to McLaurin's Explanation.

The audience manifested impatience at the long prolix explanation of McLaurin's explanation and broke into constant cries for order from Hill, but notice was given that if these interruptions were persisted in the galleries would be cleared. The notice was of little avail, for hardly had Governor McLaurin taken up the thread of his story again when the shouts for Hill broke out afresh.

Then the sergeant-at-arms made the proclamation. "Ladies and gentlemen, the chair has requested the sergeant-at-arms to instruct the assistant sergeants-at-arms and the police department to remove from the galleries any one who disturbs the meeting, and he will call for the order." (Ironical applause and laughter.)

Governor McLaurin referring to the war of 1812, a delegate raised a point of order



notes that are honest and fair, I do not see that he does not expect to carry my note to rob a state of the union of any vote to which it is justly entitled. The committee on credentials acted justly in reporting in favor of admitting the contestants from both the north and south districts. You understand the question. Vote for me and my report and you will do what is right."

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Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Co.

Atlanta, Thursday, July 9, 1896.

Rain, rain, rain, rain. A regular London drip and drizzle—minus the fog—with now and then a genuine tropical downpour.

Good for the ground and all the growing green things; bad for business. The effect of continuous rain here in Atlanta is to make retail trade absolutely cease. However,

quite a number of smart women took advantage of the quiet time in the store to visit it, and examine the great offerings that make our peremptory pre-inventory sale so notable.

They were wise to come. There were no crowds to elbow or jostle them as they shopped.

The bargain merchandise was easy to see and choose. Selections were made leisurely, and better satisfaction secured than if one of our intense and impetuous rushes had prevailed.

Of course, the wet weather injured the progress of our great sale, and dwarfed the volume of business so confidently anticipated.

But we are not on record as complaining. Thirty years of retailing experience teaches us that disappointments confront us when they are least expected. The elements conspired to dampen the ardor of mid-summer buyers. We did our part well—made no mistakes.

It may interest you to know that nearly all the attractive items advertised in last Sunday's paper are still here. That's due to the rain. Had the weather remained fair there would have been a clean sweep. It will pay you to refer to our announcement in Sunday's Constitution. Look it over and compare it with other dry goods advertisements.

The comparison will fix beyond dispute or cavil who sells cheapest.

One firm in conspicuous black type tells you that they will sell Printed French Organdie at 33c. Our advertisement contained the following:

Printed French Organdie—the best grade ever sent from over-seas, delicate as a cobweb, most artistic and daintily colorings, and designs, worth regularly 40c, our price now.....20c

Another firm with lurid flourish thought to stagger competition by saying that they would sell Jaconat Duchesse, Tulle, Chatelaine and Madras Cloth at 12½c. We quote again from our own advertisement in the same paper:

Nearly one hundred pieces—top remnants—but full bolts—properly wash goods, including Tulle, Chatelaine, Madras, Jaconat Duchesse, Figured Dainties and Lawns, worth regularly 12½c and 15c, our price now.....5c

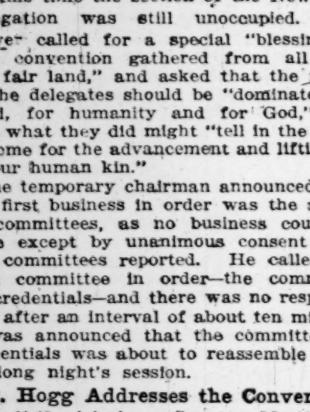
And so it goes all along the line. Two items are as good as twenty to prove our leadership. Get the paper and study the respective announcements. The character of our goods is too well established for any man to reflect upon their quality. We keep only the best and choicest in every department. You may buy here in perfect confidence. Stupendous Bargains today; crowds, too, if the sky is sunny.

Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Co.

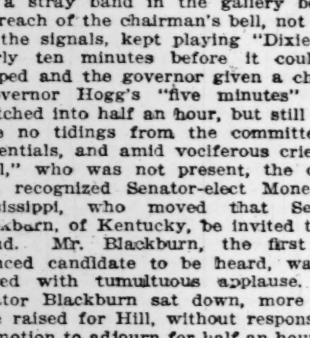
Continued on Fourth Page.



WASH HESING'S WHISKERS.
The Chicago Postmaster Says Mr. Whitney are Out of It.



ALFRED OF ALABAMA.
The Staunch Silver Men.



ROBERT ADAMSON.



ANXIOUS TO HEAR ALTEGELD.



THE TWO SINGLE TAXERS.



AN INTERESTING TRIO.



W.C. Whitney.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock the temporary chairman called the convention to order and announced that its proceedings would be opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas Edward Green, rector of Grace

Church, as it appeared alongside the chairman, was greeted with cheers, to which he responded by saying he did not come here to make a speech, but to assist in nominating a president and preparing a platform which would be acceptable to people. He was listened to with attention and proceeded to discuss the cause of the existing conditions of distress which he summarized as the combined action of the moneyed interests of the world to make money dear and property also later.

Mr. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, was next called upon, and was greeted with a cry of "Three cheers for George Williams." He combated the assertion that the seat of the empire had been transferred from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi valley. The seat of empire was in all the states of the union, and the battle being waged was for the restoration of the rights of the states. He begged there might be no other kind of sectionalism heard in this convention. The proposal was not to transfer the seat of empire from the east to the west, but to transfer the control of the treasury and of our money and mines from Lombard street to the centers of industry in the United States. (Loud cheers.)

Partial Report on Credentials.

At this point—1 o'clock p.m.—the chair announced a partial report of the committee on credentials, recommending that each of the affidavits and the District of Columbia be granted six votes. Some after careful comparison of the credentials as returned by the national committee, they found all of them correct, except those from the state of Nebraska and Michigan. In regard to Nebraska, the chair was pleased to report that the delegates headed by Hon. J. J. Bryan should be admitted to seats. In regard to Michigan they asked further.

The motion to adopt the report was de-

clared carried by a *viva voce* vote, a demand for a roll call, which was at first

votes that are honest and fair, I do not

see that he does not expect to carry my note to rob a state of the union of any vote to which it is justly entitled.

The galleries evidently strongly anti-slave in sentiment, were not slow to respond and an unearthly sound from 15,000 throats filled even the vast space of the great hall. The silver men were plainly heard in the temporary hall. The band tried in vain to compete with the babel of noise. Every rap of the chairman's gavel also seemed to start it again as it began to quiet down. Silver men for gold and handkerchiefs, and stood on their chairs and danced.

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THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Continued From Third Page.

amendment to the report was offered in relation to the appointment of delegates from Nevada, and several committees (substituting other names) and the amendment was agreed to.

A motion was made to refer back to the committee that portion of the report re-



WALTHAM OF MISSISSIPPI.
He Would Not Let His Friends Urge Him
to Vice President.

Lating to committee men from Michigan and it was agreed to. With those two exceptions the report was adopted.

A committee of three was then appointed to escort Senator White, the permanent chairman, and the committee men consisting of Mr. Phelps of Ohio, Mr. McConnell of Illinois, and Senator Vest of Missouri. Senator Daniel, in retiring from the temporary chairmanship, expressed his deep sense of the honor which he enjoyed, and introduced Mr. White as "the distinguished senator from California." (Cheers.)

Chairman White's Address.

The report of the convention as an assemblage of men from every state and territory in the union, and said that he was prepared to extend full, equal, absolute and impartial treatment to all. Every question before the convention should, it was said, be considered entirely on its merits, and when the voice of the convention was crystallized into judgment, that judgment should be binding on all true democrats. (Cheers.) "We differ, perhaps," he continued, "on vital issues. We meet in friendly contest, presenting what seems to us proper and right. We have no views to the candid judgment of our brethren, and on that judgment we will certainly rely. We find in life numerous instances of hopes unrealized. Men of prominence pass away, some to oblivion; some because they have sought to another shore. In the democratic party will not die, even when we all have ceased to live. (Cheers.) When the differences that challenge consideration tonight have passed into history the democratic party—the guardian of the people's rights—will endeavor to bless mankind. (Applause.) My resolution is that we shall not be divided. Whether I succeed, or whether you succeed in impressing my views or your views on the convention, seems now of supreme importance but will not seem so in a few months. In this council chamber the democratic party looks for vindication of its existence. The people look to us here for the righting of their wrongs and for the defense of the constitution—the great bulwark of our liberties. We are here tonight its best, its truest and its most loyal defender. (Cheers.) There is no more glorious banner than the Equal and impartial justice to all this land, the triumph of the people as exemplified and expressed in democracy is that object for which we have assembled and to carry out the object I will consecrate my best exertions." (Clouds applause.)

Mr. Clark, of Montana, rising in the body of the hall, produced a silver gavel from the mines of Montana, which he tendered the presiding officer in the name of the delegation from that state.

The gavel was received in the absence of objection he would feel compelled to accept this handsome token from the Montana delegation. No objection being heard the silver gavel was passed up to the chairman.

Sen. Clark of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on resolutions, said that the committee on platform and resolutions would meet tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. This was taken by the heated and excited audience as an indication of an immediate adjournment, and for the second time in the course of the day an incipient panic partially developed.

People in the galleries began to move out with a rush and a corresponding movement was started on the floor. The means of exit from the building are so utterly



favor of American vessels was submitted to the committee and lost.

An amendment submitted by W. P. St. John, of New York, and offered by Mr. Farnsworth, who had withdrawn the issue of coin certificates by the treasury in times of financial stringency was adopted, but was subsequently stricken out.

It developed tonight that the principal reason for the reassembling of the committee on resolution tomorrow will be the hearing of Senator Wales of Georgia, and J. J. Dwyer, of California, on the question of inserting a anti-American Protective Association plank in the platform.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, who was unseated, gave his support to such a resolution.

During the evening Representative Ballou, of Texas, and Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, entered a protest against the word "silver" in the last clause of the platform which refers to silver tender money. The sentence is regarded by them as weak and misleading and they understood that many of the silver men oppose it on those grounds. It was this disagreement among the silver men that caused the adjournment tonight. It is hoped that an agreement can be speedily reached tomorrow morning, but the indications are that the committee will be in session for perhaps several hours. Senator Hill, according to the report of the committee, will debate on the platform and will be followed by Senator Jones. Senator Hill will submit the minority report and reply to these gentlemen. The debate, according to an understanding between Messrs. Hill and Jones, has been limited to two hours, but it may take a wider range and we at naught any agreement that has been made.

HILL'S SILVER LETTER

Written to The Constitution and May Figure in the Convention.

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 8.—The letter written by United States Senator Hill to the Atlanta Constitution on July 13, 1893, on the issue of the campaign of 1896 is being quietly circulated and may be read in the convention.

WATCHING THE BULLETINS.

ATLANTIANS CROWD AROUND THE POSTED TELEGRAMS.

News from Chicago Aroused Intense Interest Here Yesterday—Read The Constitution's Bulletins.

The bulletins from the Chicago convention which were posted at various points throughout the city yesterday were the centers of large groups of interested spectators from the minute the doors opened until late last night. Business were posted at the Constitution building, the Argonaut hotel, the Kimball house and many other places about town. All of these boards were watched by crowds until nearly 10 o'clock last night when the convention adjourned until this morning. The bulletin board in the hotel board, which contained fresh bulletins from the scene of political tumult every few minutes, there was a throng which extended over the sidewalk far into the street. Those who were unable to get in close range of the board called out to those more fortunate to read out the news. A volunteer

SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR

While Italian by Birth He Is an American Citizen.

HIS LIFE IN THIS COUNTRY

Has Filled Important Positions in Colleges—Franciscan Priests Are Delighted.

New York, July 8.—The announcement by cable from Rome of the appointment of Archbishop Diomede Falconi, a papal delegate to succeed Cardinal Satolli in America was read with interest by Catholics and others throughout the country. The New York Journal, in speaking of the announcement, says:

"Archbishop Falconi is not a stranger to this city. For quite a time he was one of the missionaries attached to the church of St. Anthony of Padua, in Sullivan street, which is in charge of the Franciscan

order.

A correspondence was opened. Neither

was informed of the existence of the other.

At length it became necessary to make a selection and Mr. Vick's photograph look-

TOOK THE HANDSOME ONE.

HOW A SOUTH CAROLINA GIRL GOT A HUSBAND.

Answered an Advertisement—Had Two Correspondents—Selected the Best Looking.

Columbia, S. C., July 8.—(Special)—Accounts reach here from Orangeburg, S. C., of a genuine matrimonial agency romance with unusual variations.

It appears that some months ago Miss Alice Elise, a young society girl of that place, received from one of the many matrimonial agencies doing business in the northwest, a paper containing a list of would-be bridegrooms. The idea struck her fancy, and she culled from the lot two who she thought about came up to her mark—one a Mr. Vick, of Wisconsin, and the other a Mr. C. S. Thompson, of Florida, both farmers.

The train was due in Atlanta at 6 o'clock.

It left Montgomery at 11:30 yesterday and was in charge of Conductor Hill Law and Engineer Brown. It passed Paden's schedule time and was just approaching the limits of Fairburn when the wheels suddenly left the track and the coaches began rolling over upon their sides.

Engineer Brown felt the sudden jerk and jolt, and he quickly cut off steam and applied the airbrakes.

The train came to a quick standstill, and in a second all was over. Not a passenger or member of the crew had been injured, but their escape is miraculous.

The cause of the wreck could not be ascertained last night.

The track was badly torn up where the wheels of the coaches had cut into the wheels and bent and twisted the rails.

The section gang had been at work at the identical spot making some repairs in the track, and it is not known whether the track was left in bad condition, or whether the rails had spread under the weight of the train.

A wrecking train went out late in the afternoon and at 12:30 o'clock this morning the engine and mail car passed over the wreck and reached the city a few minutes later.

At 1:30 o'clock the other coaches arrived at Mitchell street and the wreck was cleared.

The train was composed of four cars, a mail car, baggage combination and day coach.

Just beyond Fairburn is a sharp curve in the road and it is here that the accident occurred. The train was running slowly as it was nearing the station at Fairburn, which is a regular stop for this train.

A passenger on the ill-fated train gave an account of the wreck last night after he reached the city.

"We were not running very rapidly," said he, "or the results would have been probably fatal. We were within a half mile of the station of Fairburn when there was a great jolt and then the engineer applied the airbrakes.

"The cars came to a sudden stop, and then gradually turned over upon their sides. No one received a scratch and save the delay there was no inconvenience."

It was said that the accident was probably due to the track spreading at the point where the section hands had been working on the road.

The wreck has been cleared and the schedules this morning will not be interfered with.

BUYS A WOMAN'S HUSBAND.

Miss Carris West Pays Mrs. Susan Harris \$750 for Her Liege Lord.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 8.—Miss Carrie West, foster daughter of the late Judge Stewart, of Delphi, has just figured in a sensational transaction, being the purchase of her old master.

"Peter" is the name of the critic of the Indianapolis Star, who did not openly express, at the appointment of an Italian to this high office in America will be assailed by an interesting statement which was yesterday made by Father Anacletus, who is the United States. He declares that although by birth an Italian, the new papal delegate is in reality an American citizen, having taken out his naturalization papers years ago and exercised his right as a voter, and received his voter's Little Valley, N. Y., in the county seat of Cattaraugus county," said Father Anacletus. "He and I voted for president in 1892. I remember that quite well, because I cast my ballot for Mr. Greeley. Archbishop Falconi is a fine and sturdy American citizen. Let no one make a mistake about that."

The rumor that any protest was sent to Rome against the appointment of Monsignor Falconi from this country was not true, said Father Anacletus. "Judge M. Donnelly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, yesterday. He said 'No prelate or priest in this country would think for a moment of protesting against any appointment by the Vatican.'

"The following is a brief account of the case of the prelate during his labors in the United States:

"He landed in this city on December 3, 1865. A few days afterward he was ordered to the Franciscan college of St. Bonaventure, in Allegany county, New York, to complete his studies.

"The popularity of Senator Teller in most of the crowds was rather surprising, but there was no doubt the sincerity of the enthusiasm manifested for the erstwhile republican. The popularities were very evident around the bulletin boards, and they were, in a majority of cases, favorable to Teller above any other candidate.

From remarks of these men it was very clear that the populists would vote for the republican, though much quicker than they would vote for any democrat that could be named.

The third man in the race, to all appearances, was the old silver leader from Iowa, Horace Boies. He has many adherents in Atlanta.

The attacks that have been made upon him in regard to his attitude toward the workingmen have increased rather than decreased his popularity since they were proven to be maliciously false. If the Iowa man wins the nomination his candidacy for the highest office in the gift of the people will arouse spontaneous support in this state.

That Grady was there.

When State Senator Grady rose to make his speech in the convention and the brief bulletin announcing the fact was flashed over the wires, all old gray bearded gramps said:

"What Grady is that? It's a pity that it is not our Grady, for then the convention would have a leader that could lead them out of the darkness and confusion that seem to reign." And I confess to me that old convention is rocking and rolling about any one to guide it to the right if Grady was there it would be smooth sailing.

"I can't find out all the details about Matilda's dresses," he rejoiced, "but he has been appointed provincial of his native province, St. Bertrandine. Since then he has been appointed United States general for the highest order in the gift of the people will be given to him.

The Constitution's bulletin will be displayed every few minutes today.

ADMINISTRATION IGNORED.

The Platform Will Not Command Cleveland's Administration.

Cleveland, July 8.—In the committee on resolutions Senator Hall, after the adoption of the motion to adopt the platform, moved to add a paragraph commanding the intelligence, integrity and faithfulness of the administration of President Cleveland, but half a dozen members moved to strike it out and it was so ordered, 20 to 11. So the platform carried, returning to the national convention. The platform was adopted by a vote of 32 to 15.

A proposition to declare in favor of the restoration of differential tonnage dues in

WEAK MEN CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send a

few lines to Dr. Charles Tupper.

Tupper Has Resigned.

Ottawa, Ont., July 8.—It was ascertained

at the government house tonight that Sir

Lord Aberdeen had sent for Mr. Laurier,

premier-elect. The resignation took place about 7 o'clock. Mr. Laurier is expected here tomorrow.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Winston, N. C., July 8.—The republican congressional convention of the eighth district was held at Wilkesboro today. Con-

ventioneer J. L. Linney was renominated

by acclamation.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

development and tone are imparted to the body. Sent with positive proofs (see front page for application).

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR

TOOK THE HANDSOME ONE.

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the other a Mr. C. S. Thompson, of Florida,

both farmers.

A correspondence was opened. Neither

was informed of the existence of the other.

At length it became necessary to make a

selection and Mr. Vick's photograph look-

WRECK AT FAIRBURN

Atlanta and West Point Passenger Train

Files the Track.

ALL ESCAPE SERIOUS INJURY

The Wreck Was Cleared at 1 O'Clock

This Morning and the Train Came

in Seven Hours Late.

Passenger train No. 34 of the Atlanta and West Point road was wrecked yesterday afternoon at Fairburn at 5 o'clock.

The accident occurred about a half mile below Fairburn, and though three cars were turned over on their sides, not a person on board was injured.

The train was due in Atlanta at 6 o'clock.

the cold. When nearly
the mixtures with an
exhausted. Serve
cake or lady fingers,
can be placed on this
macaroon. This is a
bit.

MILLIONS.

er Is the Most Gen-
His Means.

unobtrusive, genious
few may notice
He is an office
at the foot of the Staircase
on the door, no sign
a stranger has hard
says a writer in the
may be wear of hours
sitting. He has
in the vast ramifica-
His connection with
is through them. He says
it to do it, and to
is done. He does not
know him. He makes
He can walk from the
of the elevated road
place to his office with-
How shall I give?
When shall I give?
tions that millions
are not easily an-
grailed to give. Give
assessments, conces-
Mills Rockefeller is said
nearly \$100,000. Eight
able to tell how much
court he said that he
had heard of it. At
estimated that \$10,000,000
figure. His fortune
at the rate of \$10,000,000
since, so that today
\$10,000 or \$20,000. Re-
sented developed
ups to the Biblical
about one-tenth of
His gifts go largely
reserves.

large fortune sed-
about philanthropy,
ight hope and promise.
reached the meridian
about squaring ac-
an. They strike a trial
to come. George Pea-
about \$8,000,000. Leland
nearly one-half of his
as a memoir of his
will be the least
George Pea's gifts in
halls will amount to
book. Philip D. Arbour
to a school in Chicago.
gave more than George
March 1st. March 1st.
William Astor had
of persons in need,
art blanche. Cornelius
freely. It is still far
Kingsford, who has
thousands to the needy,
seed his fortune, more
ous gifts. D. O. Mills
lding of hotels for the
probably endow several
beneath.

so young to give. Wil-
his millions too much.
has never been known
for charity. The
the world.

T. Wilson, who has
the war, whose son
and whose daughter is
to a Vanderbilts is not
to the poor. The
distinguished themselves
in J. Pierpont Morgan
touch, according to his
part in a compleat-
gives when he can.

In the world, he
to the campaign but
endowed no institutions.
ington has laid up no
measure. He was never
known to President Cleveland
to consider the poor and
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WILLIAM D. STONE,

TIDWELL RUNS INDEPENDENTLY

His Card Claiming Fraud in the
Primary.

Gwinnett, Ga., July 8.—(Special)—It appears
that the political differences existing in
Spalding county were not settled on the 5th
of June by any means. It has been rumored
for several days that Captain Tidwell
would run for the legislature against Judge
Boynton, but the more conservative citi-
zens were hopeful that such a fight would
not be precipitated. However, it was
known that Tidwell's friends were urging
him to make the race with the following
words:

"I have a list of thirty-seven minors
who voted for Judge Boynton, and these
voted for me."

"Nearly 100 more votes were cast in
the Griffin precinct than the entire white
vote in the city of Griffin who did not
vote in the primary."

"A violation of law in the
Griffin precinct was kept open twenty
minutes after the law required it to be
closed, and the result was that in the
entire precinct there was a tie."

"The court, however, ruled that the
law was violated, and the result was that
the Plantes for killing a negro, and
Franko, his wife, were condemned to death."

"I am constrained to believe that
I am the only man who has been
involved in this case."

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IT'S GETTING WARM IN MONROE

Bob Berner Announces His Candidacy
for the Senate.

AND DECLARES FOR SILVER

Says He Stands by the Platform and
Endorses It Unconditionally.

THERE WAS NO JOINT DEBATE, AS EXPECTED

Mr. Berner Made Charges Against
Judge Stone, Who Replies in
a Card.

Forsyth, Ga., July 8.—(Special)—In the
presence of more than five hundred loyal
Democrats of this county, Hon. Robert L.
Berner opened his campaign for the sena-
torship from the twenty-second district
yesterday in the auditorium of the R.
Stephens Institute.

There was a perceptible trace of dis-
appointment written on the faces of the audi-
ence as Colonel O. H. B. Bloodworth, who
introduced Mr. Berner, stated that Judge
W. D. Stone had, at the eleventh hour,
declined to meet his opponent, Mr. Berner.

A lively time was expected, and not-
withstanding Mr. Stone's absence, the
audience was not disappointed.

Mr. Berner made a strong speech. He
arranged his opponent on several charges,
and while deprecating his absence, pro-
ceeded to denounce his tactics in strong
terms.

The effects of his remarks were obvious,
and the general impression is that Judge
Stone will have his hands full until the
election explaining away the charges that
have been brought against him.

Mr. Berner was ready
and willing to help carry his party to a
grand and glorious victory on the platform
recently adopted and which he favored un-
conditionally.

The fight is on to the finish. Judge
Stone's friends assert that he is very
much in the race and that although Mr.
Berner now stands on the silver platform
adopted at Macon and declares for it, he
is bound to the same one who has at all
times been true to the cause.

Card from Judge Stone.

Editor Constitution—Mr. Berner made his
opening speech for the senate today in
Forsyth, and the other things avowed his
position in the platform.

Mr. Berner made a savage attack on
himself, impeaching my democracy and
seeking to leave the impression that I had
"dictated" the position of the party to
him. For a moment he was successful.

As Phinney is also a member of his
party, he is bound to the same one who
has at all times been true to the cause.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Berner
spoke to the audience, and the audience
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the master as it now stands, until the just
demands of the people for an investigation
of supposed fraud shall be looked into by
this authority charged with that duty. Very
true you are, Mr. A. J. DOWELL.

From this it will be seen that Captain
Tidwell lays a pretty broad claim to the
nomination, and, by his figures, beats Judge
Boynton out of the race. Judge Boynton is
out of the city at present, and what he will
do can only be surmised; but it is extremely
improbable that he will agree to his
opponent's proposition to submit the matter
to the executive committee for a recount.

IN BIBB COURT

ARGUMENT IN THE WOLFF &
HAPP CASE CONCLUDED.

Judge Speer, in the United States
Court, Heard Arguments—Other
Macon News of Interest.

Mr. Berner Made Charges Against
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a Card.

THE NEGROES ARE MISSING

Did They Escape from Jail or Were
They Lynched?

THEY CANNOT BE LOCATED

But the Cells in Chattahoochee Jail
Are Empty.

ANNOUNCED THAT THE NEGROES ESCAPED

But There Are Theories That Such
Was Not the Case—That They
Were Put to Death.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 8.—(Special)—News
was received here today of a jail delivery
which occurred last night at Cusseta, in
Chattahoochee county, below this city.
The persons who escaped, and there is
more or less conjecture as to the manner
of their going forth, for there is quite an
air of mystery about the disappearance.
Claimants of the identified goods will
be sold separately from the unidentified
goods. The money arising from the sale of
the identified goods will go to the mort-
gagors. The assets of the firm are \$200,000.
The liabilities are \$127,391. The assets exceed
the liabilities by \$72,609.

OTHER COURT MATTERS.

TODAY JUDGE SPEER HEARD ARGUMENT
IN THE WOLFF & HAPP CASE CONCLUDED.

JUDGE SPEER, IN THE UNITED STATES
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times been true to the cause.

Card from Judge Stone.</

FROM HIGH ESTATE TO LOW DEGREE

Aldermen, and Councilmen Tried in
Police Court.

KISS AND MAKE UP CASE
Tolbert Proved the Burden-Bearer and
Took All the Blame.

WHITE-WINGED PEACE PERCHED THERE
Large Crowd at the Trial and Much
Fun Witnessed by Those
Who Came.

MORRIS TALKS NOT. DECLINES TO SAY WHETHER HE WAS PLEDGED.

Says That He Voted for Two Good Men.
Mr. Keith Says He Had Mr.
Morris's Promise.

The city hall officials and council members and others are not yet through talking about the action of Councilman Morris in voting against Major Kendrick and Mr. Patterson at the recent special meeting. It is openly claimed and charged that Mr. Morris violated his pledge and his former friends are handling him with gloves off about his action. They say that he promised to vote for Major Kendrick and for Mr. Keith, and when he failed to do so there was great indignation in the council.

Mr. Keith was asked it was true that he had promised to vote for the latter, but he said:

"Yes, Mr. Morris told me last Friday afternoon that he would vote for me. He said that the other side was moving heavily and that I must be prepared to defend myself for me not to worry; that he would keep his promise and vote for me. I did not see him again and didn't think it necessary to speak to him again."

It is only on rare occasions that Atlanta's city fathers are to be seen in the police court as prisoners, and by reason of that fact a big crowd was attracted to Judge Andy's halliard yesterday afternoon to witness the trial of the aldermen and councilmen who engaged in a general fight Monday night.

Several hundred people crowded the courtroom and as the prominent leaders in political and commercial circles lined up before the good-natured judge there was a ripple of laughter. It was a strange sight; five prominent city officials answering to the charge of disorderly conduct and violating the law some of them, perhaps, helped to make.

There was fun at the trial, contrary to general expectation. It was conducted nervously and in the most dignified manner. It differed from the investigation of any ordinary row in no particular. The prominent defendants and witnesses toed the mark before Clerk Charles Wynne and swore that they would tell the truth just like any other man would have done. Some of them swore as if they were accustomed to it.

Judge Calhoun Called the Roll.
When Judge Calhoun, a smile playing over his face and with an air of the consciousness that he had before him the most distinguished coterie of the season, looked at his big docket and called the names of the officials who fought for principle and because they were mad, there was not standing room in the big courtroom. The judge called out the following names and the gentlemen answered to them and took places as if a spelling bee was about to begin:

"J. G. Woodward."
"Here," responded the alderman as he walked up to the clerk's desk. He carried the same case which figured so prominently in the fight.

"Jeff Tolbert."
"Here," said the court.

Colonel Howell came into line and announced ready.

"W. R. Dimmock," called the court.

The alderman pushed his way through the spectators and said that he was before the court.

"E. M. Maddox," came from the judge and the councilman appeared with a scar on his nose, which he afterwards explained came there during the fight.

The Trial Commences.
"Gentlemen, you are charged with disorderly conduct. Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked Judge Calhoun.

"No, guilty, your honor," replied Alderman Dimmock, speaking for himself, presumably.

"I plead guilty," said Mr. Tolbert, standing in the row of defendants. "These gentlemen, he, nothing to do with the fight. Alderman Woodward and myself were talking about his bill to abolish some of the city offices and I told him that he had gone back on me. I said nothing else to him and he struck at me. I don't blame him for it," he said, adding to justify his hit in hitting me. I am not afraid of causing any trouble and am sorry that I did. We have always been friendly. Colonel Howell, Mr. Maddox, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Dimmock had nothing to do with the fight between Mr. Woodward and myself. We were both in the same place all the way through. I didn't see any gun, neither did I see Colonel Howell strike Mr. Maddox."

"I am not willing for Mr. Tolbert to assume the entire responsibility of the trouble," said Mr. Woodward. "There were others to blame and I want the whole thing brought out."

Attorney Maddox Takes a Hand.
The court then ordered the case to proceed and the story of the origin of the fight and the trial in Beaumont store was brought out. Not far from the scene of the case were brought out by the witness testimony. Mr. Charles Thompson, Alderman Dimmock, Alderman Woodward, Alderman Howell and Councilman Maddox told about the fight. Mr. Maddox was represented by his attorney, Mr. G. Martin, the attorney. Mr. Tolbert, the attorney, made the point that Colonel Howell struck his brother in the face and he asked the court to bind Colonel Howell over for assault and battery, but Judge Calhoun could not see that it was done.

Was a Peacemaker.
Colonel Howell admitted that he struck Mr. Maddox, but said that he did so at a time when Mr. Maddox had arms about his neck or shoulder. The alderman said that he had no intention of entering the fight and only ran into the trouble because when he ran into the thought Mr. Woodward, Mr. Maddox and others were fighting Mr. Tolbert and Mr. Phillips and, of course, took their part. Judge Calhoun looked at the mass and in that light said: "I think Mr. Tolbert is right." Colonel Howell paid \$10 and cost each. The cases against Messrs. Dimmock, Maddox and Woodward were dismissed.

Judge Calhoun said he could understand how the trouble arose after the council meeting. He had no idea that Colonel Howell intended to participate in the fight when he ran in the store, believing that he went in to act as peacemaker, but after getting into the trouble, he would offer his services and address the troubles at Atlanta. He was born in England and now resides in America. I know, he has not been any doubt as to what he talked himself to death.

New Town
Enterprise, the old-fashioned fish fry held every day on the Oconee River, Wednesday, July 8, was extended all day long. The city is progressing and the number of other prominent city officials.

One Point in His Favor.
From the Columbus Ledger.
Whatever may be said of Adal Stevenson, after this convention is ended, it cannot be that he talked himself to death.

GEN. YOUNG'S BODY ARRIVES TODAY

The Train Bearing the Remains Left
Washington Last Night.

REACHES ATLANTA AT NOON

Will Be Met by Confederate Veterans
and Citizens.

FUNERAL AT CARTERSVILLE THIS AFTERNOON

A Special Train Will Leave Atlanta
and Will Carry the Remains
and Escort.

The remains of the late General Pierce M. Young will reach Atlanta today at noon.

The train bearing the remains left New York yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. It will be met at the depot by the veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy and a large escort will attend the funeral in Cartersville this afternoon.

A special train will leave over the Western and Atlantic just after the New York train arrives in the city. This train will carry the remains to Cartersville and will return in the evening.

Captain Bonnell for Sexton.

Captain W. A. Bonnell, of the local police department, is making a hard fight for the position of city sexton, made vacant by the resignation of John Chapman. He has many friends, and it is predicted that he will win.

Regained His Reason.

Will Hill, the negro who has been locked in the station house for several weeks a raving lunatic, has regained his reason. He has been attended by Dr. Wright, and will return to his home in LaGrange today.

Jaller Eubanks III.

Mr. Eubanks, the efficient head of the jail, has been released without restriction at his home. Two physicians were called in yesterday morning and they state that it will be some time before he will be fully recovered.

Detectives Are Idle.

The city detectives are having little work to do, as few men are being reported and the men are enjoying a much needed rest. To all appearances the force is in a state of inaction.

The arrangements for the funeral in Cartersville could not be ascertained yesterday night and but one source of information could be secured. Late last night a message was received from the chief clerk of the department of state saying that the remains had left Washington and were en route to Atlanta and would arrive at noon today.

As soon as this information was secured Captain Henry Jennings, of the one of the most prominent officers in the state police force, returned yesterday from Richmond, where he has been meeting his old comrades at the reunion. The captain is much brighter than ever.

Captain Jennings Back.

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Jackson Got Drunk.

Jackson, the little man who eats artificially through a rubber tube extending from his side, has been fired from the hospital where he drank the nitric acid several months ago, causing strictures in his throat, which compelled him to swallow anything and takes all his food through his artificial throat.

Professor Glenn Away.

Professor Glenn, of the state school department, is out of the city on a tour of inspection in the interest of his department.

To Inspect State Banks.

Assistant State Treasurer Spier left yesterday for Atlanta to inspect the state's state depositary banks.

Attorney Terrell in Greenville.

Attorney General Terrell spent yesterday in Greenville. He will be at his office this morning.

Will Meet Today.

Last night General Clement A. Evans issued the following order:

"A telegram from the department of railroads to Atlanta informs us that the young man will reach Atlanta at noon tomorrow (Wednesday) and will be met by the veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy at the depot, and as many as can will come prepared to go to Cartersville if the train should be delayed to that point at once."

Veterans To Meet the Train.

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Will Meet August 5th.

The Good Roads Club has settled their differences so far as the railroads are concerned. They have decided to abide by the decision of President McKinley.

On the 5th of August, the stockholders' meeting will be held at the depot at 12 o'clock to elect a president for the organization.

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A 3 PER CENT

SEMI-ANNUAL

The Atlanta and West Point's Directors
Declare It, Payable July 11th.

BEST YEAR IT HAS EVER HAD

President Smith's Financial State-
ments Made a Good Showing.

THE SURPLUS INVESTED IN EQUIPMENT

He Is Building Up the Physical Con-
dition of the Line To Hold the Business of His Connections.

The directors of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company met yesterday and declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the six months ending June 30th.

The meeting was held at the company's offices in the Equitable building. The directors present were: Messrs. Berry, Fisher, Langston, Bigby and President George C. Smith.

President Smith's financial statement showed the best year in the road's history.

Both gross and net earnings were larger than they ever were before.

The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$533,882.51, an increase of \$27,164.30, an increase of \$21,312 compared with the previous year.

After the payment of interest and dividends, the surplus amounted to about \$2,000, which has been invested in additional freight and passenger equipment, purchased and placed in service during the year.

The earning, gross and net, are shown in the following statement:

For the year ending June 30, 1895—Gross earnings, \$533,882.51; for the year ending June 30, 1895, \$474,022.30; increase, \$59,862.11. Operating expenses, 1895, \$221,449.17; 1895, \$220,750. Increase, \$64.42. Result, a per-

cent increase of .27%. Net earnings, 1895, \$312,338.34; 1895, \$197,066.55; increase, \$115,282.79. Total income, 1895, \$317,164.30; 1895, \$196,296.75; increase, \$120,867.55. Total income, 1895, \$317,164.30; 1895, \$196,296.75; increase, \$120,867.55. Interest, taxes and dividends, 1895, \$165,262.73; 1895, \$163,265.32; increase, \$1,997.41. Surplus, 1895, \$163,901.57; 1895, \$80,637.46; increase, \$83,264.11.

The operating expenses show an increase of \$44,432, principally in new steel rails, ties and labor.

Under President Smith's management the revenues of the road have increased largely. This increase has been on both the passenger and freight sides; but chiefly in the former on through business. Mr. Smith's plan has been to build up the equipment and the physical condition of the line all the time. It has powerful systems at either end and by maintaining a road on which superior service can be rendered, the Atlanta and West Point point to the market and are to receive a part of the great through traffic. The physical condition and the service must be high. So the surplus was invested this year in betterments, heavier rails, new cars and car-hauling. The road has now reached the steel era, and the ballast is of the best. Fast time can be made from end to end of the road and it is the most popular route between Atlanta and the southwest. The traffic on Atlanta and West Point is more regular than ever before. Comparative statements show that formerly the revenues varied largely from month to month. Now the business is steady and the connecting roads of the Atlanta and West Point as a good connection to do business with.

The dividend will be payable on and after July 11th. This means the dividend for the first half of the year. The capital stock of the company is \$1,250,000, and there is the same amount of debentures.

The Western Railway of Alabama also made increased earnings last year.

WORKED IT FOR A YEAR.

The Alton Gang Worked a Smooth Game on the Road.

The scheme which was being worked by the conductors to beat the Alton was not altogether new, but it was only by an accident that the men who were carrying the mail were stampeded into the custom of the railroads to send their official correspondence from point to point along their lines in a pouch of their own, which was handled by the biggest mailman. This had probably been the practice. They have also handled the correspondence of connecting lines in the same way.

"R. R. B." envelopes are familiar to all. It is believed that some railroad men, and particularly agents, have known of the practice, and so has every one who had any familiarity at all with railroad practices. The postoffice department claims the right to order the roads to pay postage on all their correspondence except that which relates to some baggage, freight or

bonds, typewritten, etc.

A. H. HARRIS, Third
June 1896.

Building homes, so purchase money, no per cent; long term, 30 years.

Interest, 6% per annum.

Make loans on farm lands a rate of interest. If you want to make money, then pray.

No. 207 Equitable
real estate mortgage
near Atlanta, Georgia,
for pleasure.

At 5%, 6% and
on real estate in
months; also mon-
hence notes No. 2 New
may 24th.

state at low rates
and remittance
ment. Edward S.
Southern Loan and
at Atlanta street
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THE WORLD OF WOMEN.



ed the city Wednesday and will be the guest of Colonel J. D. Smith and family.

The German Herse and family left this week for New Orleans, where she will visit relatives.

Miss Dollie Hooks, a lovely young lady, returned last Saturday from an enjoyable visit to Hatoff.

A delightful card party was given last night by Miss Margaret Badger in honor of her guest, Miss Nannette Hodgeson, of Atlanta.

Miss Badger's beau-tiful home in South Peachtree street is a scene of rare fascination with its bevy of charming ladies and their gallant escorts. Delicious refreshments were served and every one present spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Among the guests were Miss Nannette Hodgeson, May Hodgeson, Lula Slaten, Lula Roper, Louise Razland, Hortense Hochstetzer, Rose Woolfolk, Willie Burke, Louise Hansel, Ada Griffith, Lila Winslow, Gwendolyn, Oliver and Anna Graves, E. B. Lovewell, Mary K. Bigby, Mary Thomas, Clara Thomas, Estelle Smith, Gene Swift, Mary Ormond, Messrs. Harmon Cox, Charley Black, Grat Colvin, R. C. Chapman, Mrs. W. C. Clark, Clark J. H. Connally, H. L. Moore, Frank Boland, J. Norris W. Ormond, J. McBride, June Oglesby, Lucius Harris, Gus Mitchell, Fred Bulee, Gene Black, Ed Dougherty and Ted Hill.

Martha, Ga., July 8.—(Special)—At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. J. C. Adkins, Mr. J. B. Stewart and Miss Molena, the bride, were married yesterday.

Long before the hour of the ceremony the spacious house was crowded with friends and relatives of the contracting parties.

When the nuptials were concluded the company adjourned to a sumptuous dinner given by the bride's parents.

It was a royal country, old-fashioned dinner. The groom is a son of Mr. Riley Stewart, a prominent farmer, and is a young man of splendid character, and a pleasant disposition.

The bride is possessed of a sweet disposition which endears her to all.

TWAS EVER THUS.

How a Princess Called Down Another Woman 2,500 Years Ago.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Four thousand hundred years ago a princess of the royal family of Assyria, wrote a letter to a lady of the imperial court, in which the latter was haughtily rebuked for presuming to use the familiar title of "sister" in addressing a royal lady.

"Sister" in Baltimore, an English translation of this letter was published by the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Christopher Johnston has been working for some time to puzzle out the dignified terms in which one princess of those ancient days rebuked another.

Martha, Ga., July 8.—(Special)—The Atlanta Constitution states that the Consolated citizens of the town of Milner were greatly annoyed by a bloodthirsty tramp who had been lurking about the town.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Howard leave today for Talullah Falls.

The wedding of Miss Ida May Harding yesterday at 6 o'clock at the Unitarian church.

A large party of friends were assembled in the church beautifully decorated with palms, tropical plants and white roses.

Music added to the impressiveness of the ceremony and the occasion was a very happy one.

The bride entered the church on the arm of the groom, and was attended by his sister, Mr. Joseph Beardsey was solemnized yesterday at 6 o'clock at the Unitarian church.

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